# KIDNEYS.

The hidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lom surrounded by tat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:-The Anterior, the Interior and the

The anterior absor. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a eposit for the urine, and con vey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The Leters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tis sues, divided into parts, viz. :- The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate with out the ability to retain. This trequently occurs in

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

#### GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

#### THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain: it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Apasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites: when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

#### TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract o. Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we baxe arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the bidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the la e Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are requeed, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN Directions for use and diet accompany

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1857.

B. T. BELMBOLD, Druggist :-Dear Sir:-I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bradder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having geen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to

using your Extract of Buchu. I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had tound them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well. and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the intredients. As you advertised that it was composed of b. chu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent com bination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I feit much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure. knowing that I would be of greater value to you and

and more satisfactory to me. I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EPPROTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR YE MONTHS. I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW POR THREE MONTHS, AND

FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections,

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement refers to the tollowing gentlemen:

Hon. WILLIAM BI.-LER, ex-Governor Penna. Hon Thomas B. Florks N.E. Philadelphia. Hon. J. C. KNOX. Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. J. S. BLACK. Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna. Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia. Mon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, Philadelphia. Mon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court. Hon. G. W. WOOD WARD. Judge Philadelphia. Fon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia. Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna. Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington. And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

No. 104 ST TENTH St. PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARE OF COUNTEBFEITS

### VIRGINIA.

GOVERNOR PEIRPOINT'S MESSAGE.

tinancial Condition of the State—The Governor's Argument in Favor of the Adoption of the Constitutional Amend-

RICHMOND, December 3.—The Message of the Governor opens with the financial affairs of the State, the material portions of which are as

The details of the financial affairs of the State Government for the last year are contained in the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts herewith transmitted, and your attention is invited to the recommendations therein con-The report of the Treasurer is also sub-

I estimate the expenses for carrying on

Leaving a balance in the treasury of .. \$1,053,286.86 In this estimate I have made a liberal allowance for the current expenses of the Government; for an appropriation to supply artificial limbs to disabled soldiers; to pay the balance due on the statues for the Washington Monu-ment; for the necessary appropriations to the Lunatic and Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums; for the Penitentiary and Public Guard; and for a geological survey. This estimate is made on the supposition that a change will be made in the mode of defraying criminal expeases. I am the mode of defraying criminal expeases. I am aware that a large number of petitions for appropriations will be presented to the General Assembly, all of which will be urgently pressed by their advocates. But, in my estimation, none of them have any merit to compare with the demand on the State for the payment of the interest on the public debt. I should fail in my duty, did I not urge upon you the para-mount obligation which rests upon us to make provision for the payment of this interest in preference to any other claims, except those above indicated.

The public debt, with the interest funded, will amount on the first day of January next to \$43 383,679.27 Deduct amount owned by Sinking and Literary funds. 2,377,681-60

Balance for which interest is to be paid. \$41,005,997-67 This will require an additional assessment on property, real and personal, of about 46 cents on the \$100; which, added to the 14 cents on the \$100 now assessed, will make 60 cents on the \$100 required to pay the expenses of the Goverument, necessary appropriations and interest on the public debt. In this calculation no estimate is made of the expenses of the collection of the additional tax of about \$1,500,000. If the change in the mode of collection proposed in my last annual Message shall be made, no additional expense will be incurred.

The Governor then proceeds through a long Message of thirty odd pages to touch upon the various State topics requiring the action of the Lorightung discollents and property of the collection of the lorightung discollents.

Legislature, dwelling at length upon the rail-road system, wherein he displays much of the business sagacity for which he is remarkable; and remarking that on the 16th of June last he had received from the Secretary of State a copy of the Constitutional amendment, which he embodies in the Message, he then closes as

follows:-There is no ambiguity in the language of the proposed amendment; it is before you for your You are fully acquainted with all the circumstances which led to its proposal. The Congress of the United States has made its acceptance a condition precedent to the admission of Representatives in the councils of the nation from

States now unrepresented. The President of the United States disapproved of this amendment, and insisted on the immediate admission into Congress, from all the unrepresented States, of such representatives as were "loyal," who had been elected according to the forms of law. What he means by the term "loyal" is a subject of controversy. A number of his friends have explicitly affirmed that he meant only such as could truthfully take the oath prescribed by Congress to be taken by all persons before entering upon the duties of any office under the Government of the United States. It is claimed by a majority of Congress and those who support them, that the people of the States now unrepresented voluntarily with drew their representatives from the councils of the nation, and attempted to set up an indepencent Government or confederation, and thereby inaugurated a great civil war; that the people in those States have committed a grave offense and as security for the future, the Congress of the United States has authority to prescribe the terms on which they shall be readmitted to representation, and to determine by constitutional provisions that certain persons shall be disqualified from holding Federal or State offices, as a punishment for having participated in the Rebellion.

On this great question, of such varied interest to the people of ten States, a clearly defined separation took place between the President and the Congress of the United States. Each appealed to the people of the twenty-six States now represented, to decide the controversy at the late elections. The elections are over, and a very decisive majorny has been rendered in favor of the Congressional views of the subject. Three points—as the controversy is susceptible of analysis, as I understand it—were distinctly submitted and decided at these elections,

First. That the unrepresented States shall not gain additional political power in the Congress of the United States by reason of the manumission of the slaves, where the right of suffrage in those States is withheld from the negro popu-

Second. That persons who have heretofore held executive, legislative, or judicial offices under the Government of the United States, or of any State, and have engaged in the late civil war against the United States, shall not be eligible to like places without the consent of two-

hirds of Congress.
Third. That the terms upon which Representatives shall be readmitted to Congress from the States lately in rebellion, and disabilities imposed on or removed from those who partielpaied in that Rebellion, shall be prescribed by Congress, and not by the President. There is an effort being made at the North and

in the South, by politicians who support the President's policy, to induce the Legislatures of the non-represented States to reject the Consti-tutional amendment, in the hope that in another contest before the people they may be more suc-cessful; and they predict a violent conflict be-tween the Executive and Legislative branches of the General Government, by means of which hamay obtain the majority in Congress. But when e consider the favorable auspices for the President's policy under which the late political con-test was inaugurated—he having been elected by the party which now opposes him, supported by able Cabinet officers, and some of the shrewdest politicians of the country of the same party, tu the hope of dividing that party by means of the nower and patronage of the Federal Government, in some instances bestowing that patronage on former political friends, in others, persuasively holding out the emoluments of office to be conferred after the election—and that in opposition to all this the President has been defeated, it is not likely that another campaign can be so favorably inaugurated for the supposed interests of the Southern States as the one just closed.

The people of the South ought not again to be becaused by the promises of these professed in some instances bestowing that patronage on

beguiled by the promises of these professed

the President at the North numbers in its ranks many wealthy and intelligent men; it has also a small portion of what may be termed the middle class—substantial people. But its great numerical strength lies among the most ignorant classes, and those representing the least property. You have in this party, then, those who aspire to be the aristocracy of wealth and refinement, supported, for the most part, in the large cities, by the poorest class. A party composed as this is cannot be relied upon in case of a physical contest. The wealthy are timid, and cling to their capital; the greater portion of the residue of the party being poor and ignorant, shrink from the contest for want of interest, looking at little beyond their physical security.

The Congressional party is composed of a large class, the equals in wealth and intelligence of the leaders of the party of the President; by the middle classes, among whom are distributed by far the greater portion of the property and intelligence of the country; and by the independent laboring classes of the manufacturing and agricultural districts. It now embraces the flower and strength of both the old political parties in the Northern States, brought together by the late war, and now held together by a common sentiment and sympathy. Young men arriving at the age of manhood naturally fall into and thus swell its ranks. It will become stronger for many years to come. This may be termed the dominant party, led by the ardent and cultivated intellects now representing it in Congress. A glance at the details of the late elections will convince the most sceptical of the correctness of the views as to the composition of the two parties where taken.

above taken. The great Atlantic cities are old, and have been aptly termed the great ulcers of the body politic. The lower classes there live on excite-ment, and are mostly controlled by their pas-sions and prejudices, (except where they are intelligently employed in healthy manufacturing establi hments); there Government patronage is lavishly dispensed, and there the President finds his greatest strength. As you approach the great agricultural and manufacturing districts, where education is as common as children—where the people read and think— you find the great strength of the Congres-

sional party. The practical question for your consideration The practical question for your consideration now is, whether, by the rejection of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, you are likely to place the people of our State in a better condition. If the views I have presented be correct, there is no hope of better terms. It is urged that it would be dishonorable to accept the terms offered in the Amendment. I think this objection is not substantial. There was no notifical power acquired by the surrender of the political power acquired by the surrender of the Confederate armies. The terms were, as to the soldier, the surrender of his arms, giving his parole that he would go to his home and remain there peaceably until exchanged as a prisoner of war, or released from his parole; the officer had more liberal terms granted him, but these terms were only such as applied to a prisoner of war, in a military point of view. This posi-tion is fully confirmed by the fact, that atter one of the Federal commanders had attempted to give a political status to a large division of the insurgent army, the political feature of the treaty was ordered to be stricken out by the Government at Washinston. Government at Washington.

Up to this point, no political status had been given to those who had been engaged in levving war against the Government. It is not material to the argument whether the unrepresented States are to be regarded as members of a de facto Government, which had been overthrown by the arms of the United States, or as an aggregate of individuals who had been engaged in Rebellion against the Government, which had been suppressed. If these Confederate States are regarded as a defacto Government, they had surrendered, and were at the discretion of the conqueror. If we regard the inhabitants as persons who were engaged in domestic violence and waging war against the United States, they

were subdued and were amenable to the laws. The President of the United States regarded them in the latter capacity, and decided that all the State Governments in the unrepresented States (except Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas, where Governments had been re-established by the loyal people) had been abolished by this "domestic violence," He ordered conventions to be called to make new organic laws or constitutions for those States. prescribing who should and who should not vote for delegates to these conventions. He a proclamation, enumerating thirteen or fourteen classes of persons hable to the penal laws of the United States, unless they should obtain his special pardon. tempted to fix the political status of these States.

The term of the Thirty eighth Congress expired on the 3d of March, 1865; the surrender of the Confederate armies took place in the months of April and May following; and the action of the President to which I have just referred was had before the assembling of the present Congress in December of the same year. When Congress assembled, it in effect denied the validity of the action of the President in attempting to define the political status of the people of the unrepresented States, who had een engaged in levying war against the Government, and denied admission to representatives from those States unless they should adopt

he proposed amendment. Nor has Congress sanctioned the validity of the President's action so far, except by acquiescence, and on condition that this Constitu-tional amendment shall be adopted by the Legislature of each State. It is claimed by Congress that, being the law-making branch of the Government, it belongs to that body to determine the political status of the people of those States. Therefore, as yet, the political status of the people of those States is precisely in the same condition that it was on the day the Confederate armies were surrendered. There has been nothing done by the law-making power of the Government of the United States o settle that question, except the submission of this proposition to amend the Constitution.

The people of those States, as a conquered nation, or as individuals who have forieited political rights by rebellion, are still the ban of the Government, or in the power of the conqueror. In the case of nations at war, the conqueror dictates the terms of eace; in the case of subjects engaged in rebellion, when the rebellion is subdued, the Government enforces or mitigates the penalty. The terms of the conqueror in this case, or the les fixed by the Government, are embodied in this proposed amendment. In either view of the case, there can be no disgrace incurred by the acceptance of the terms proposed, because tacy are proposed by a powerful Government to the people of States disarmed and unable to

csist its authority.

The disqualifications proposed, practically, do not go to the army that surrendered at Appomattox Court House. I suppose not five per cent. of the individuals who composed that army will be affected by the proposed Consti-tutional amendment. There were, perhaps, more able-bodied Virginians in the State who were detailed or exempted in one way or another from military service, than were bearing arms on that day. The disqualifications will fall chiefly on this class. They ought not to complain, because they did not expose their persons in the strife to secure victory in a war they so largely contributed to inaugurate. There were few at Appomattox who had been active in bringing on the war.

The pardon issued by the President assumed that revere pains and penalties had been incorred by the individual receiving it, and required an acknowledgment by the recipient

allies and friends at the North. The same promises were made in 1860 and 1861; I need not remind you how they were fulfilled. It is wise to look at the material as well as numbers of which a party is composed, from which aid or support is expected. That party which supports the President at the North numbers in its ranks many wealthy and intelligent men; it has also a large as the contended that no disgrace attaches that he had committed the offense. Congress also declares that the offense was committed, and affixes the disqualifications imposed upon certain offenders as a mitigated penalty. The pardons of the President were eagerly sought, and accepted with professions of gratitude. It cannot be contended that no disgrace attaches to the acknowledgment of a wrong where forgiveness is promised, and that it would be dismonorable to acknowledge the same fault where consequences of the admission merely go

to the disqualification from holding office.

But are the conditions imposed by Concress hard? Congress indicated that the disabilities enumerated in the amendment are not to be perpetual, by reserving to itself the power to recent them. repeal them. The conditions are not nearly as hard as they might be. The person of the citizen is safe; his property is not threatened with confiscation; it is not proposed to administer our laws by strangers; the power over the question of authors. tion of sudrage is left with the States. For the sake of securing peace and its blessings, may it not be an act of exalted patriotism for a portion of the old and the middle aged citizens to yield gracefully to a necessity they cannot avert? It only brings the young men a little earlier into public life, and will tend to the earlier developpublic life, and will tend to the earlier development of their energies. By the acceptance of the amendment, tranquillity will be secured to the South. The young men and the old men will enter upon a new field of prosperity; intercommunications will be opened between all parts of the country, and by the exercise of a little forbearance, in a few years a perfect restoration will be effected. ration will be effected.

But it is proposed to reject the amendment

and abide even s; and the question is irequently a ked. What will be the result? The answer is involved in doubt. The condition of the country is unsettled, and there will be no tranquillity until the status of the unrepresented States is fixed. I have no means of knowing what the fixed. I have no means of knowing what the action of Congress will be in the event of the rejection of the amendment. It seems to me most probable that it will be claimed that, through illegal interference by the President in the unrepresented States, the political power of those States has been placed in the hands of those who were lately in rebellion against the Government, and who withhold political power from those who were and aga loyal to the Government of the United States; that they refuse to comply with the requirements of Congress, to cuttile them to representation, and are, thereutille them to representation, and are, therefore, still practically in rebellion against the Government; and that the loyal people of those States are thus deprived of a representation in the councils of the nation. Congress will be asked to set aside the State organizations created by the President, and place these States under the control of loyal men, who will accept such condit ons as may be imposed by Congress, If Congress should adopt this course, the President has no power to resist it, because, if adepted by two-thirds of each House, it will be

the law of the land. Virginia would not be liable to this condition of things; but I have treated the subject as though she were in the same condition with the States reorganized by the President—first, because I know that your action will have an important influence over these States; and, secondly, because we are now unrepresented. we will have, in effect, to conform to the same conditions imposed on those States, which will probably be much more objectionable to our people than the amendment now proposed; for when a Constitutional amendment shall be adopted by the requisite number of States, whatever disqualifications are created thereby

will be enforced by stringent laws of Congress. The amendment is now before you for ratification or rejection. I have endeavored to make a fair and full statement to you, in regard to this whole subject, as it presents itself to my

Gentlemen, other topics will engage your ceive to be important to the welfare of the Com-nonwealth. I leave the whole subject with you, devoutly imploring the blessing of Divine Providence for your guidance and protection, with the tope that wisdem and forbearance may characterize all your deliberations.

F. H. PEIRPOINT. Richmond, December 3, 1866.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce .-Prison cases are before this Court, and a fair number of them too. The dock was filled by twelve satellites, who presented a beautiful appearance with their hats on, and looked passably well with them off. A VERY CRUEL HUSBAND.

Robert Harrison pleaded guilty to a charge of a sault and bat cry upon his wife. The wife testified that her husband abused her most brutally. once striking her a heavy blow in the eye. Even when she was lying sick he would come in druss, and refused to give her anything to pay her exlar assault and battery, out for hab tual ill-treat-

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF. Mar in Ellis pleaded guilty to a charge of mali-ciou, aischief. One night, at a very late hour, she wen to a neighbor's door, rattled at the doors and windows, alarmed the inmates, who were in bed, and then ran away.

HANDKERCHIEFS IN DEMAND. Careline Ingoe pleaded guitty to a charge of the ar more than \$100, the property of J. M. Conn & Co., No. 10 North Third street. This woman went to the store as a beggar, and taking advantage of an opportunity, stole these articles, and made off.

When she was arrested she confessed to having above the article, but said she did not know what stolen tue articles, but said she did not know what e aid with them.

she did with them.

Andrew Moore plended guilty to a charge of the larceny of harness valued at \$12, the property of Nelson Shoemaker. Moore went into Mr. Shoemaker's stable and directly in the sight of a stable hoy, took the articles out. When the boy overtook him and demanded the harness, he very leadily

Peter Finn pleaded guilty to the charge of the arceny or shoes, valued at \$6.50, the property of flavid Fatsinger. Finn went to Mr. Fatsinger's store, representing himself to be in a most offiable condition, and praving for charitable aid; and when the proprietor of the store turned around from him, he stole those shoes, and made off for the frankfort road, but he was soon overhauled and trought to instice.

rought to justice. Charles Krossen was convicted of a charge of the Charles Kr. ssen was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a vest and pair of pants, valued at \$5, the property of Leopoid Kraus. When the goods were missed this loy was suspected, and was spoken to about it. He acknowledged the their, and offered to restore the clothes if Mr. Kraus would not presecute him; but this offer was rejected.

Laura Alston was convicted of a charge of the converted of a charge of the c

arceny of clothing, valued at \$251, the property of crizabeth Boyle. She was detected in getting away with the clothing, and the goods were recovered. Edward Hutchinson was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a chair, valued a: \$6, the property of James Langham. The till was submitted without

Henry Davis was convicted of a charge of the success of clothing, valued at \$3.50 the property of James Logue. He was seen to take the art clos from a clothes-line in Mr. Logue's yard.
Peter Doyle was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a box of wheel-grease, valued at twenty-

larceny of a box of wheel-grease, valued at twenty-five cents. He took the box from a colored man wno was selling it around the streets, and, without paying fer it, ran away. He was arrested at the carbet of Water and Vine streets. In the case of Katherine Stokely, convicted last term of a charge of the larceny of ciothing and jewelry, the property of Mrs. Whartman, Coates street, near Twentieth, the verdict was set aside by the Court, and the case retried this morning. The evidence was that defendant, a servant in Mrs. Whartman's house, on the 20th of September told the procecutrix that certain articles of clothing and jewelry were missing; and when search was made, some of them were found in her trank. At the close of our report the case was on trial. our report the case was on trial. United States District Court-Judge Cadwalder - Ihis morning the Grand Jury came into

-A den of tinkers, where fathers and mothers. boys and girls, live in a state of nudity, has been discovered in Scotland,

Court, and were discharged for the term

# THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLES

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Neutrality Commission in Session. London, December 4—Evening,—The royal commission to consider and report what charges are necessary in the neutrality laws of England, is now in session. It is composed or thirteen members. An organization has been effected, and the business for which the commission was framed will be entered upon immediately.

The British Cabinet.

LONDON, December 4—Evening.—Rumors have been current to-day of a split in the British Cabinet, but there is high authority for pronouncing them

The reports have been very tree in this connection with the name of Mr. Disraeli, who has no intention of leaving the Ministry.

The President's Message in London. LONDON, December 4—Evening —A summary of President Johnson's Message has been received by the Atlantic cable, and was published to-day. It had no effect upon the prices of Eng ish or American

### FRANCE.

The Medal for Mrs. Lincoln. Paris, December 4—Evening,—The French sub-scription medal for Mrs. Lincoln was presented to-day to Minister Bigelow, who will carry it with him to the United States.

· GERMANY. The Prussia-Saxony Questions. Berlin, December 4 — Prussia and Saxony have anneadly settled the differences that existed between them.

SWEDEN.

Naval and Harbor Defenses at Stock-holm.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, December i.—The plans for naval and harbor defense, suggested by Captain Ericsson, of American iron-clad fame, are being considered by the Swedish Government. Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

Livenpool, December 4—Evening.—The Cotton Market closes quiet at the decline already reported to-day. The sales were 8000 bales.

The Breadstuffs Market is easier, except for Corn, which has advanced to 33s 9d for Western mixed.

Pork is declining Cheese dearer.

The Petroleum market is heavier. The sales of refined 1s. 54s. 29 calloy.

fined 1s, 54s, 47 gallov.

MANCHESTER, December 4—Evening.—The Manchester Market is flat.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

To the New York Associated Press. Senators from Nebraska.

Washington, December 5.—General J. M. Thayer and I. W. Lipton, Senators elect from Nebraska, have a rived here. The former has brought with him the Constitution of the new State. C. M. Marquette, the Representative elect, will arrive shortly. It is ascertained that the population of Nebraska is nearly pinety thousand. The memorial and Constitution will soon he presented to Constitution will soon be presented to Constitution will soon be presented to Constitution. and Constitution will soon be presented to Congress. An act will have to be passed before these Senators and the Representative can be admitted to Cohgress.

Reorganization of the Treasury Depart-The heads of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department have joined in a letter to the Com-nittee of Ways and Means of the House of Repre-sentatives, urging the passage of the bill prepared at the last session for the reorganization of the

Treasury Department, or one similar. In this bill they recommend an increase of saiaries, owing to the fact that experienced c erks, in consequence of the small salaries received, are forced to resign to secept positions with better pay, very much to the inconvenience of the Department.

## AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

Operative Pla sterers' Meeting—Sale of old United States Buildings—Sailing of Colored Emigrants—Steamships Chartered to Convey French Troops from Mexico.

By the United States Associated Press.

New York, December 5 .- At a very full meeting of the Operative Plasterers' Association, last night, delegates to the Workingmen's Union Association were instructed to vote in favor of holding a grand city meeting of all the trades for the agrication of the eight-hour system. The United States buildings in Chamber street, on the site of Burton's old theatre, have been

A company of colored emigrants will sail to day for Liberia, to found a settlement to be called Lincoln, in honor of the late President sions for six months after their arrival, will b

The expenses of the voyage, and cost of provi defrayed by the Pennsylvania Colonization The steamship Concordia, now at this port has been chartered by the French Consul to proceed to Vera Cruz, and carry a portion of

the French troops from that port to Havre, The large building occupied by the Commissioner of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$10,000.

## From Canada.

Bu the New York Associated Press. Hamilton, December 5.—The Provincial Government has purchased in this city, to be forwarded to the Paris Exhibition, a collection of ntive stuffed birds, said to be the best on the continent. The Government has also purhased a splendid set of furniture, for the same destination. Extensive improvements are being n ade in the military buildings to accommodate the new artillery equipments. In addition to guns and harness of the newest pattern, the -ld batteries have been supplied with the

MONTREAL, December 5.—A private letter states that the only surviving descendant of columbus was to visit America. A large number of French Canadians are re-

turning from the States, for the want of em-It is reported here that a secret Fenian meeting has been held at St. Albans, but nothing serious is anticipated.

Toronto, December 5.- A man named James McDevitt, hailing from New Brunswick has been arrested here for using seditious language, darg the Government to hang the Fenians, etc. He will be examined to day.

# The Marine Disaster to the Steamship "Scotland."

SANDY HOOK, December 5. - The steamship Scotand has her stern under water, but her bow is out; yet she is settled somewhat, more than yesterday before the blow. Her main topmast be 200e, but it cannot be seen that she is broken up much. She has a list testarboard. The brig Wilhelmine, ashore on the Romer, did not entirely break up, but stood the blow quite well. She has lost her mainmast.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, December 5.—Cotton quiet, at 33 a 34c. Sales o: 4300 barrels of Four; State, \$7:50 m 11·15; Ohio, \$10@13; Western, \$8:50@11·80; Southern, \$11·20@16. Wheat dull. Corn dull; Western, \$1·15@116. Rye dull and heavy. Bar ey dull and droop, ag. Oats favor buyers. Beef dull. Pork steady. Lard and Whisky dull.

Baltimore December 5.—Grain is quiet, and prices unsettled. Corn, 88@38c. Flour very dull; Spring wheat extra flour, \$11·25@11·75. Seeds are dull; Clover, \$0·50.29·62‡. Provisions heavy, and fransactions small. Coffee steady. Sugars dull. Whisky nominal. Cotton inactive; middling Uplands, 38‡.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING PELBORAPE. Wednesday, December 5, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change.
Government bonds were firmly held. 1865 5-20s soldjat 109\$, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and 10-40s at 100\$; no change. 113 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 105\$\frac{1}{2}\$(105\$\frac{1}{2}\$) for June and August 7-30s. City Loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 594 interest off 991. Interest off

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 55%, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 130, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54%, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Philadelphia and Eric at 314, price last evening; Philadelphia and Eric at 314, no change; Minchill at 58, no change; and Norristown at 60, a decline; 34 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 674 for Lehigh Vallev; 283 for Elmira common; 423 for preferred do.; and 284 for Catawissa preferred. City Passenger Railway shares were dull, with the exception of Hestonville, which sold largely at from 143@143, no change; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Tairteenth and Fifteenth; 534 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 74 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, 115 was bid for Third National; 146 for Padadet-phia; 95 for Nortt ern Liberties; 95 for Kensington; 57 for Guard; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 60 for Union.

Quotations of Goid—10å A. M., 140‡; 11 A. M., 140; 12 M., 139‡; 1 P. M., 139‡, a decline of 1½ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York Tribune this morning says:—
"Money is in good demand at 6@9 per cent., the latter to brokers of fair credit and upon the ordinary collaterals. In exceptional cases loans are made below 6. In commercial paper no change. Prime short bills sell at 6½@7 per cent. Long paper is not in favor, and security, rather than high rates of interest, govern buyers." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 49 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1394

@139\(\frac{2}{3}\); Silver \(\frac{1}{2}\)s and \(\frac{1}{2}\)s, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Silver \(\frac{1}{2}\)s and \(\frac{1}{2}\)s, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Oc. July, \(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\); do., \(\frac{1}{2}\)dots, \(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2}\)s\(\frac{1}{2 October, 1865, 94.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—U. S. 68, 1881, coupon, 113@113\; U.S. 5-20\s, coupon, 1862, 108\; @108\; do., 1864, 106\; @107\; do., 1865, 1074@107\; do., new, 1865, 109@109\; U. S. 10-40\s, coupon, 100@100\; U. S. 7-30\s, 1st series, 105\; @105\; do., 2d series, 105\@105\; 3d series, 105\; @105\; Compounds, December, 1864, 13@13\;

Philadeiphia Trade Report. WED - ESDAY, December 5 - The Breadstuffs Market remains without essential change, except that there is more inquiry for Flour for the supply of the home consumers, who parchased 5@600 bble., principally Northwestern extra family, at \$11@12.25this latter rate for choice, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$12@18-50; extras at \$9@10; superfine at \$8@8 50; and fancy brands at higher rates, according to quality. Kye Flour may be quoted at \$7 25@7 50 Nothing doing in Corn Meal,

and prices are neminal. The offerings of Wheat continue small, but they are more than ample for the demand. In the absence of sales to any extent, we quote Peausylvania red at \$2.60@2.85, and Southern do at \$2.90@3 30; 2000 bushe's Chicago Spring, No. 2, sold at \$2.28. White is held at \$3.20@3.30 Rye is dull; sales of 500 bushe's Pennsylvania at \$1.40. Corn moves slowly, with sales of 2000 bushels old yellow at \$1-12@1 14, and 2000 bushels new do. at \$5c @\$1. A lot of new white sold at \$8c. Oats remain without change; sales of 2000 bushels Delaware at \$7c. No sales were reported in either Barley or Mait. Cloverseed is selling at \$9@10 \$9 64 lbs. for new: 500 bushe's were taken on secret terms. Timothy at

150 there's and Flaxseed at \$3.20.

150 there's Lard sold at 13c. \$710.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania barre's at \$2.35@2.20, and Onio at \$2.43

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SO-CIETY.—A stated meeting of the Agricultural Society was held this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the rooms corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, President Biddle in the chair. The Secretary not being present, the minutes of last meeting

were not read. The President stated that since the last meeting he had received from the Department of Agriculture the monthly reports for October. 1866, for distribution among the gentlemen of

the Society.

George W. Childs, Esq., and A. J. Diexel, Esq., were then elected members of the Society. O. H. Hutton, James McCourt, and James Jones were nominated for membership. The President stated that this was the day for nominating officers for the ensuing year,
Dr. Robert Maclure proposed that the officers
of last year be nominated, which was concurred

in by the members. The following are the offi-President, Craig Biddle; Vice Presidents, Charles W. Harrison, C. R. King; Recording Secretary, A. H. Kennedy; Assistant Recording Secretary, T. M. Coleman; Corresponding Secre-Sidney L. Fisher; Treasurer, George

Dr. Elvin, speaking about the State Farm School, stated that, as one of the founders of the institution, he had taken a great interest in its welfare. The present trustees are endeavoring to make a scientific institution out of it, while it was only intended to educate farmers'

while it was only intended to educate farmers sone for their work in life.

He thought that the original plan should be adopted before the Legislature and the people of the State would have any confidence in k, and that the newspapers were justified in taking the stand they have in regard to this matter. President Biddle gave the Trustees of the Farm School credit for having done the best they could with the funds that could be

procured. It was suggested that a committee be ap-pointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a weekly agricultural journal in this city, under the auspices of the society. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the committee:—Drs. Thomas and King and Mr. Eldredge.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY .- On Monday evening last a party of young men entered the lager-beer saloon of George Beidner, No. 1616 Market street, and called for drinks. As they were all inebriated, the proprietor refused to accede to their demands, whereupon the party set upon and beat him most unmerciful y.

During the melce it is alleged that Edward
O'Brien put his hand in the money drawer, and abstracted therefrom \$5 in shinplasters. The proprietor saw him and made a grab for him, and caught hold of him, but he was rescued by his companions. He has been at large since, but this morning Officer William Cunningham arrested him in the neighborhood of Nineteenth and Filtert streets, and took him before Alderman Jones, who held him to answer in \$800